

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ANOTHER TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Grand Duke Nicholas Disgusted with Peace.

TURKEY'S SLY DEVICE.

Columbia College Boys Practising at Henley.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 11, 1878. The Daily News' Vienna correspondent says that a meeting of the three Emperors is expected after the recovery of the Emperor William.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DISGUSTED.

The Paris correspondent says the Grand Duke Nicholas is disgusted with the pacific turn of affairs and intends to retire to his estates.

GATHERING OF THE MEN.

Prince Gortschakov, accompanied by Baron Somin, Count Schouvaloff and Prince d'Urbini, started yesterday (Monday) afternoon from St. Petersburg for Berlin. Baron Fredericks and several secretaries also accompanied the party.

Count Corti, the Italian plenipotentiary to the Congress, started from Rome for Berlin yesterday. The Congress will start from Berlin for Paris on Wednesday. The German Embassy there will be left in charge of Count von Weddichen, Counselor of the legation.

The Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by his eldest son, Viscount Cranbourne and General Lintor Simmons, left for Berlin last night.

The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says: "At its first sitting the Congress will decide whether Greece is to be invited to take part in the deliberations. The only points expected to cause grave difficulties are the war indemnity and the annexation of Antivari by Montenegro."

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TURKEY.

Carathodori Effendi, who has been raised to the grade of pacha and appointed chief plenipotentiary in the Berlin Congress, is a pure Greek and a Christian. He has been Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs throughout the late complications, and is the author of most of the State documents on the subject issued from the Turkish Foreign Office during the period designated.

THE NEW OLD TURK.

The appointment of a Christian as the first and a Prussian (Mehmet Ali) as the second plenipotentiary is unprecedented in the history of the Congress and is regarded as a clever move on the part of the Turks to demonstrate the equality of all the Ottoman subjects under the new constitution.

PREPARING THE PALACE.

In the Radziwill Palace at Berlin, which has been newly occupied by Prince Bismarck, the work of preparing rooms for the meeting of the Congress is actively going on. The arrangements of the interior are as follows: A grand staircase ascends to a vestibule which leads to a room set apart for the secretaries of the Congress. This room opens into the hall of the Congress, which is fitted up in magnificent style. This section is imposing in dimensions and very tastefully decorated. The carpets of a light color, with a large admixture of gold.

WHERE ALL WILL BE SETTLED.

In the center of the hall is a table shaped like a horseshoe, at the middle of which on the outer side is placed the Presidential seat of Prince Bismarck. On one side of the saloon near the secretaries' chamber are two conference rooms, to which the members of the Congress may retire for consultation. On the other side is a buffet, which opens upon the garden and colonnade.

ARMY AND FLEET PREPARING.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says: "There is still a lingering apprehension here, although it is difficult to say what is its foundation. Military preparations are being quietly pushed. I am able to state that Russia has not attempted, since General Ignatiev's visit, to come to a separate understanding with Austria."

STOP THE OUTRAGES!

Pressing demands reach Constantinople from the Pounk camp, in the Rhodope Mountains, for aid in behalf of over 100,000 refugees who fled thence from the Russians and Bulgarians. The leaders of the insurrection beg that competent persons be sent to administer relief to the sick and starving, and also to see that the country is not in arms against any Power, but is only defending itself against Bulgarian violence. They ask whether it is not possible for England to do something to put a stop to the outrages.

MILITARY CHANGES IN TURKEY.

Osman Pacha has been appointed Marshal of the Palace. He retains the command of the army for the defense of Constantinople. Said Effendi, Chief of the Military Household of the Sultan, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

WHOSE AGAIN?

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphed from Constantinople on Monday to the Turkish Ambassador at London positively declaring apocryphal the statement that the Porte had issued a memorandum relative to the pressure exercised by the Russian plenipotentiaries during the negotiation of the Treaty of San Stefano.

COLUMBIA AT HENLEY.

The Columbia crew will row for the Stewards' Challenge Cup and the Visitors' Challenge Cup over a course of about a mile and five-eighths in length. The Showwascumettes will probably enter for the same races. They are both four-oared races. The Columbias will not enter for any pairs. In the fore-going races they will meet the best men in the London and Leander clubs and Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin universities. Experts do not think the Columbias stand much chance of winning the first position in either of the races.

THE EXPLOSION RECOVERING.

A bulletin issued from the palace at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning announces that the Emperor passed a quiet night.

An official bulletin, timed half-past nine o'clock yesterday evening, says: "Since morning there has been a real advance towards improvement in the Emperor's condition. He set up in an armchair for eight hours. He feels materially stronger and his appetite is better."

RESULTS OF THE DISSOLUTION.

The liberal newspapers of Berlin regret the proposed dissolution of the Reichstag. They profess to believe that a liberal majority will again be returned to Parliament more than ever determined to resist the reactionary policy; whereas if the present Parliament is re-elected, a definite bill against constitutional agitation and lawlessness submitted to the majority would accept it, and thus save the country from reactionary and ultrareactionary experiments.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

The government does not share the belief that the liberal majority will be re-elected. Prince Bismarck evidently counts upon a thorough political revolution which will enable him not only to prosecute the campaign against the democrats, but to carry those measures of economy and domestic policy which he endeavored to put through the Reichstag by a transaction with the national liberals at the time Herr Bismarck's entry into the Cabinet was talked of.

MANOEUVRE OF THE ARMY.

The German Federal Council will decide today upon Prussia's proposal for a dissolution of the Reichstag.

The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says the Emperor's absence at the Berlin Congress, has created a bitter feeling against Bismarck and Prince Charles, because Bismarck is a well known social-democratic agitator.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Paris Times learns that the French police, complying with a request of the German government, made a descent Saturday on the houses of several Germans in Paris, who were suspected of complicity in the crime of Dr. Schilling. Two persons were arrested, detained several hours and then released. The police are satisfied that no indications of conspiracy exist.

SOCIALISM AND LAW.

The Standard's Rome despatch says: "The Vatican has decided to propose co-operation with Germany for the repression of socialism there on condition that the Papal laws are modified."

HONOR TO MR. STANLEY.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, arrived at Brussels yesterday and was welcomed at the Royal Palace, where apartments were reserved for him.

GAINING THE CAPTAIN.

Advice from Cape Town to the Star of May represents that the early conclusion of the Kaffir war is expected. Standish, chief of the Gaidas, has sent word to the commander of the British forces that he is tired of fighting and wants to negotiate terms for peace. The British military authorities replied that they would accept an unconditional surrender only. This will probably soon follow, and with it a speedy settlement of the trouble.

HEALTH OF THE CAESAR.

An official bulletin issued at St. Petersburg yesterday morning announces that the Emperor of Russia passed a quiet night, and that he never had slept so well.

LET MR. DUBOIS EXPLAIN.

The Republican Union, of Paris, intend asking Mr. Dubois, President of the Council, to consent to an interpretation, which will afford him an opportunity of making a declaration to-day reassuring the public relative to the recent reports circulated by the journals of the Right of his impending resignation attempt.

MORE PROPERTY.

The Paris Defender, the organ of Bishop Dupanloup, which foretold the dismissal of the Simon Cabinet, has lately expressed the belief that the Duc de Broglie and M. Buffet will conduct the ministerial elections.

AMERICAN JUDGES.

Some of the Americans appointed by the United States Commission General, having declined to serve on the International Jury of the Exhibition, Governor McCornick has named the following gentlemen in their places:—

Class Five—Thomas N. Hill, Jr.

Class Twelve—Henry C. White.

Class Thirteen—H. B. Harris, Jr.

Class Twenty-four—Jacques Schiefel.

Class Fifty-eight—Daniel G. Littlefield.

During yesterday (Sunday) 140,700 persons visited the Exhibition.

SHAH OF PERSIA AT PARIS.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Paris and yesterday visited the Exhibition. An immense crowd filled the buildings and grounds.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yesterday morning, with Monday and a bank holiday, the Stock Exchange was closed.

THE MURDEROUS BANNOCKS.

LATER ACCOUNTS OF THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN FIGHT—ONLY TWO WHITES KILLED—SEVERAL FLEEING TO SHELTER—THROUGHS HURTLING FORWARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1878.

In the affair near South Mountain, Owyhee county, Idaho, four citizens were killed, one wounded and one missing (the latter believed to have been killed). Reinforcements were sent forward from Silver City, and another fight was expected to take place yesterday.

A considerable body of Indians were seen on Saturday night near Cold Spring station, sixty-five miles from Boise City. All accounts agree in the statement that Indians are continually passing across the stage road and across Snake River, between Big Camas Prairie and the head of Snake River in Owyhee county. General Howard is expected at Boise City on Tuesday and a column of troops from the West will arrive day after day. The Indians will probably make their first stand in the Juniper Mountain region, but it is evident that only a portion of their fighting force is there and that they will also remain in the lava beds until dislodged or forced to surrender.

ONLY TWO WHITES MEN KILLED.

A Boise City despatch says a messenger has just arrived at Silver City from Captain Badger's command who brings news that only O. H. Farley and Chris Stender were killed in the fight on Saturday afternoon. The remainder of the men reported killed, states that no less than eight Indians were killed, and as the Indians had possession of the field no bodies were found.

W. W. Hastings, who was reported missing, turned up all right yesterday morning.

BANNOKS ON SNAKE RIVER.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, says: General Howard, who is now at Fort Walla Walla en route to Boise City, telegraphs as follows: "Reports from General Vinton represent that Bannocks are appearing in the vicinity of Salmon River and the people are fleeing to Mount Idaho."

A despatch from Corvallis, Nev., states that Adjutant General Adams, of Nevada, is there with arms and ammunition, en route to Tucuman, where he will organize the volunteers for the protection of that part of the country, the Indians having commenced depredations in that neighborhood by attacking and robbing the stations along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

SEVERAL WHITES KILLED ON GOOSE CREEK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 10, 1878.

Three or four men have been killed on Goose Creek, about forty miles north of Terrace, Utah, by Indians, and most of the ranchmen in that vicinity have come into Terrace and Ketchikan, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. A small force of infantry leaves here to-day for those stations, as considerable alarm prevails along the railroad. Two companies of cavalry left Corvallis, Utah, yesterday, for Ketchikan, Idaho, directed by Major General Adams.

Rangers while pursuing the raiders approached near enough to kill four of the Indians' horses while the Indians were retreating.

THREE MEN AND TWO WOMEN KILLED.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1878.

The Indian Office has received the following:—

ROCK FORT, Idaho, June 7, 1878.

Three Shoshone Indians came in last night. They report Captain Jim with thirty lodges of Shoshones en route from Camas Prairie to the agency. The hostiles, consisting of Bannocks, Putes and Snake Indians, are in strong force on the lava beds on Snake River, near Camas' ferry. Three white men were killed on Camas Prairie, and two women were killed at King Hill and a ranch burned. The hostiles were in flight. I will require additional supplies to subdue Indians who come in.

DANIELSON, Agent.

CANADIAN LABOR TROUBLES.

QUEBEC, June 10, 1878.

Striking laborers to the number of about 700 paraded the streets today. They again visited Roche's Mill and forced him to sign a document to pay his men from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. They then smashed all the windows in the mill and dangerously wounded five policemen.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

A number of hands on the steamer Saranath descended into the lower hold to-day to unload oranges, when they were overcome by foul gas. Quartermaster George Murray and a laborer named Paine were suffocated before they could be got out.

HALF A TOWN BURNED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10, 1878.

One-half of the town of Searcy, White county, in this State, was burned to-day. The loss is \$60,000. No particulars have yet been received.

DEATH OF MR. MACGAHAN.

The Gallant Correspondent of the Herald and Daily News.

A HERO AND A MARTYR.

Many Kind Words from Sympathizing Hearts.

LAST HOURS AND RESTING PLACE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 10, 1878.

It is with inexpressible regret that the death is announced of John A. MacGahan, correspondent of the Daily News, at Constantinople, on Sunday evening. Mr. MacGahan left San Stefano a fortnight ago, badly ailing, and after his arrival at Constantinople his health gradually failed until his death. On Monday week feverish symptoms appeared, but it was not until Thursday last that his case became dangerous.

FEVER APPEARS.

Symptoms of spotted fever manifested themselves on that day, and, although he received every possible care from Dr. Patterson, of the English hospital and various other friends were always at his bedside, he rapidly sank.

HIS LAST HOURS.

On Friday last he had an epileptic fit, and on Saturday a second attack. Recovery was then regarded as hopeless, and in another epileptic fit on Sunday night he died. Two doctors were by his bedside, and many friends, who had gathered from the embassies and Russian Headquarters, stood tearfully about the couch. Since Thursday he had been delirious, so that the friends who knew and admired him took their farewells in silence.

REGRET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Daily News' correspondent at Constantinople says: "General regret is expressed by all who knew Mr. John A. MacGahan, including men of every shade of political and religious opinion. He was much loved for the sweetness of his disposition and his frank, manly character."

BY THE BOSPHORUS RIDE.

The funeral of Mr. MacGahan will take place at Constantinople on Tuesday morning. His last resting place will be in the little English cemetery at Pera, overlooking the rushing waters of the Bosphorus and the sunlit Sea of Marmora. His heart was enlisted in the regeneration of Turkey, and before his death he saw the work well nigh accomplished.

HIGH WORDS OF PRAISE.

The Daily News publishes an appreciative eulogistic sketch of Mr. MacGahan's career as a newspaper correspondent in Europe and Central Asia for the Herald, describing his gallant work during the siege of Paris, his memorable ride to Khiva, his campaign with Don Carlos in Spain and his voyage on the yacht Pandora to the Arctic seas. He acted as a Daily News correspondent throughout the recent campaign in Turkey, adding many successes to his former achievements.

HE TOOK THE WORLD OF BATAK.

The Daily News speaks in the highest terms of his great work in behalf of suffering humanity in describing to the world the Bulgarian atrocities, when he brought the whole circumstances of those awful scenes more vividly home to the English public mind than any distant events had ever been brought before.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Numerous public meetings were held throughout the United Kingdom and many votes of thanks for his heroic work were sent to Mr. MacGahan. Many of these were under the seals of municipal and other authorities. "Such votes," says the Daily News, "are probably unexampled in the history of newspaper correspondence, but in this case they were fairly earned by unexampled services."

HIS LAST WORK.

The Daily News then speaks in the highest terms of praise regarding Mr. MacGahan's letters and telegrams describing the campaign, and from San Stefano, dealing with singular ability with the political aspects of the treaty and ably dissecting Lord Salisbury's circular.

KNOWN BY HIS WORK.

The Daily News concludes by saying: "The general regret felt at Constantinople will be shared by many persons all over England to-day, to whom Mr. MacGahan was not personally known, but who were long familiar with his work."

SORRY TO LOSE HIM.

"He attained success in a profession in which he had few equals, and has fallen a victim to the perils of his vocation. His colleagues and the public whom he has so ably served feel that they have lost one whom they can ill afford to part with."

UNFULFILLED HOPES.

It was Mr. MacGahan's intention on returning to England to write a book on the Eastern question, which he had already planned. It was to have been

in three volumes and would have embraced a comprehensive review of the great question and the present war for its solution, beginning with the atrocities in Bulgaria and ending with the work of the Berlin Congress. He died in harness, however, at the end of that brilliant campaign which, starting at the Danube, landed the victorious Russian army on the Sea of Marmora. His great work will never be written.

SKETCH OF JOHN A. MACGAHAN—HIS LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE FOR THE HERALD.

Mr. John A. MacGahan was born in St. Louis in 1846, and was, therefore, thirty-two years of age. His boyhood and early youth were spent in that city, where he received a thorough education, after which he began the study of law. In 1868 he sailed for Europe, and up to the outbreak of the Prussian war resided chiefly in the Belgian capital, occupying his time in acquiring the German and French languages, of both of which he became a master, and in perfecting his knowledge of international law.

hostilities began on French soil in July, 1870, Mr. MacGahan accepted the position of special correspondent of the Herald with the Army of Bourbaki. He immediately proceeded to the front, and joined the headquarters of the old Algerian hero in time to witness and record the disastrous defeat and subsequent dispersion of the demoralized troops in Switzerland. Thence Mr. MacGahan hastened to Bordeaux and wrote a series of interviews with the leading statesmen of France, which attracted wide attention in America and Europe. Chief among them were Delcasse and carefully written conversations with Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Archibald Dupanloup and Gambetta. When the Assembly hurried away to Versailles, Mr. MacGahan followed to Versailles, and remained in the capital early on the morning of the 18th of March. He noticed an unusual commotion in the streets, and following a regiment of the line which he saw en route to Montmartre, he thus had the good fortune to be the only journalist present at the opening scene in the bloody Commune of Paris. Throughout those perilous days, Mr. MacGahan behaved with a courage, tact and industry that rendered him famous in the capital. His despatches and correspondence were graphic, truthful to the letter and widely copied; yet during his dangerous duties he always found time to perform many acts of kindness and humanity which will never be forgotten. Then Versailles captured the city, and a bloody battle was raging in the streets, he was arrested with another Herald correspondent, and escaped death at the hands of the mob, and humiliation from the blood-thirsty officers, by the interference of Mr. Washburne, who went to the Place Vendome at midnight and made a formal application to General Douay for their release. During the war of the Commune he was a great deal with that singular champion of the people, the "Pole Dow-browski," whose courage and talent made one of the bright spots in that carnage. For that fellowship he several times nearly paid with his life, as he was denounced to the authorities who knew of it. He escaped narrowly with his life on Montmartre from the capture of the city, but the General Leconte and Thomas. After a long tour through Austria, Poland and the Crimea, Mr. MacGahan accompanied the party of General Sherman to the Caucasus, whence he wrote a series of brilliant letters. At the departure of the Russian expedition to Khiva he was selected to accompany it for his known qualities, and by his success fully justified the choice. His admirable book on that expedition, "Campaigning on the Oxus," is well known here and has gone through many editions abroad. For his courage on this trip he was made a Chevalier of the Order of St. Stanislaus by the Russian government. He was the only man who ever accompanied a Polar expedition, and he was the first to reach the North Pole.

DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MACON, Ga., June 10, 1878.

Weich & Bacon's warehouse, at Albany, was fired by lightning this noon and nearly destroyed, with loss of \$100,000. The loss is \$113,000, which is well covered.

THE STORM IN VIRGINIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PETERSBURG, June 10, 1878.

A series of storms, as severe as any remembered by the oldest inhabitants, visited this section yesterday, beginning at four o'clock P. M. and lasting till nearly midnight. There were four distinct storms, ranging in each other, all terrific and combining the elements of every wind, hail, incessant lightning and a tremendous rain. The crops were uprooted and the crops in the country suffered severely.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 11—A. M.

Indications.

For the East Gulf, South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States, higher pressure, diminishing north to west winds, partly stationary temperature and generally clearer, partly cloudy weather, except occasional light rains in the eastern portion of the last district during the morning.

For New England, falling followed by rising barometer, brisk and cool to the coast high northeast winds, shifting to north and west, cool, threatening and rainy, succeeded by warmer, clearing weather.

For the West Gulf States, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds and slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, higher pressure, northwest to southwest winds and generally warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising or stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, variable winds and generally clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, higher pressure, north to southwest winds, slightly warmer and generally clear weather, preceded by occasional light rains.

The Upper Ohio River, and those rivers in the South Atlantic and Middle States, will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Knappton, Portland, Thatcher's Island, Boston, Wood's Hole, Newport, New London, New Haven, New York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat and Atlantic City, and cautionary off shore signals at Cape May, Lower, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1878.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 215 Broadway:—

1877. 1878.

3 A. M. 70 59 3:30 P. M. 74 59

6 A. M. 71 58 6 P. M. 71 56

9 A. M. 72 57 9 P. M. 77 64

12 M. 78 58 12 P. M. 63 51

Average temperature yesterday..... 69 56 1/2

Average temperature for corresponding date..... 71 56 1/2

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TORNADOES IN THE SOUTH.

SWEEP OF THE STORM OVER PORTIONS OF GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA—SEVERAL PEOPLE KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10, 1878.